

Sadat: Hussein agrees to initiative

YORK — Egyptian President Sadat said on Tuesday night Jordan's King Hussein "agrees to initiative" in the Middle East, said this in an exclusive interview broadcast on Public Television's "MacNeil/Lehrer" program.

It is believed to be Sadat's first comment on Jordan's position in current negotiations, and the indication of official Jordanian support for the Egyptian initiative.

Sadat said the vocal opposition to the Egyptian peace talks by President Hafez Assad, Sadat's friend, is a reasonable opposition on the Syrian side. He said Assad's party is hated and looked at as a "black and white" party, "but it is not a strong leader. He is not a strong leader. He is not a strong leader."

Sadat also said: "I believe that a meeting of all parties involved in the conflict is really necessary. A stable peace settlement is hardly possible without the assistance of the two superpowers."

Muammar Gaddafi, whom Sadat described as "a mental case," "I never attach any importance to what he says," Sadat said of Gaddafi. "He is the joke of the Arab world."

President Sadat described a conversation he had with Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in which he asked Ceausescu about Premier Begin, whom the Rumanian President had recently met. "I asked him, 'Is Begin genuine for peace?' and 'Is he strong enough?'" According to Sadat, Ceausescu replied, "Yes, the man is genuine. The man is strong enough to make the decision."

"When I was sure of this, I started making my calculations," Sadat said.

"With Rabin, it was different," Sadat said. "He proved he is not a strong leader. He is not a strong leader. He is not a strong leader."

Meanwhile, in Cairo, Sadat yesterday repeated his opposition to the continued presence of Israeli troops on the West Bank.

Asked after a joint press conference with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to comment on Begin's statement yesterday that Israeli forces must remain on the West Bank, Sadat said: "Egypt is against the presence of Israeli forces on the West Bank."

Sadat also said: "It is for Premier Begin to tell his people to re-evaluate

the whole situation," adding, "especially after my visit to Jerusalem and his visit to Amman which have really built new facts in the area and new conceptions and approaches to the whole problem."

Sadat also said he had told Schmidt that "war now is unthinkable."

Schmidt said he shared Sadat's optimism that the initiative would lead to a comprehensive settlement.

The West German chancellor announced widened financial backing for Sadat and called for hardline Arabs and the Soviet Union to join Sadat's peace moves with Israel.

"I believe that a meeting of all parties involved in the conflict is really necessary," Schmidt said, adding: "A stable peace settlement is hardly possible without the assistance of the two superpowers."

(JTA, Reuters, UPI)

Jordan: Begin's plan is simply ridiculous

AMMAN (Reuters) — Jordanian officials said last night they considered unacceptable and ridiculous the peace plan announced by Prime Minister Begin.

They said, "The plan is ridiculous and we doubt if any country in the world would even entertain the whole plan seriously."

S. keeping its eyes on Dayan

By WOLF BLITZER
Special Post Correspondent

NOTON — U.S. officials, led by Foreign Minister Vance, are keeping a close watch on the Syrian President Hafez Assad's move to meet with Carter.

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said yesterday that Secretary of State Vance has not yet received a "formal" invitation from Egypt and Israel to attend the bilateral political committee talks in Jerusalem, starting on January 15. But officials have indicated that this was merely a formality and that, once the invitation was sent, Vance would announce his participation in the talks.

Still unclear is how long the secretary will stay in Jerusalem for the discussions. The State Department is saying at this stage only that Vance will be "helpful and supportive" of the peace process.

U.S. officials indicated yesterday that they are not pleased by Prime Minister Begin's continuing efforts to convey the impression that the U.S. has endorsed Israel's latest peace plan offer to Egypt.

While officials are refusing to say anything in public that might be interpreted as criticism of Begin, they are leaving no doubt in private that they are not pleased by the U.S. Minister's "attempts to mislead the public."

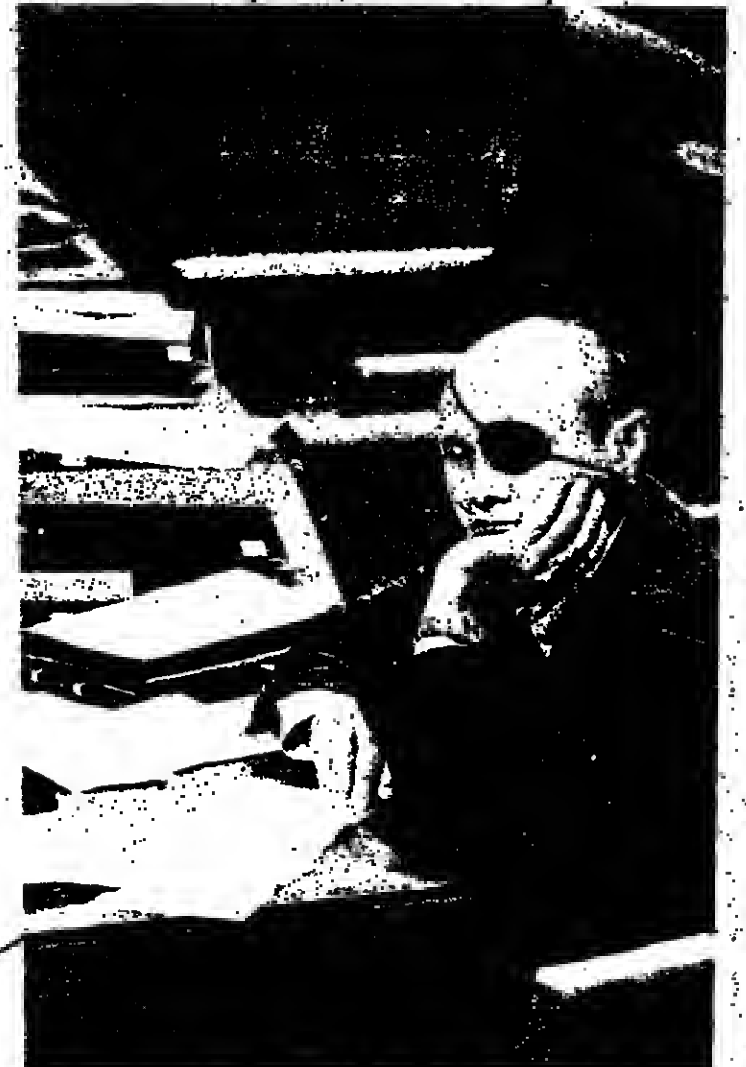
While, the State Department

Officials here, initially aroused by Begin's upbeat remarks following his talks in Washington earlier this month with Carter, were angered once again yesterday during the Prime Minister's Knesset address, when Begin again gave the impression that the U.S. supports Israel's ideas.

Officials here said that the U.S. regards the Israeli proposals as "constructive" and a significant shift in Israeli thinking. But they maintain that Israel will still have to offer further concessions before Egypt and the other Arab states can "rationally" be expected to reach an agreement with Israel.

The administration last week urged Begin to repackage his proposal before formally submitting it to Sadat. Apparently, Washington wanted Israel to stop short of going into so many specific details in its proposal, preferring to see such controversial matters left ambiguous at this stage. But Begin, while making "attempts to mislead the public," let it largely intact.

Despite these differences, however, U.S. officials here seem pleased with the progress that was made in Amman and with the announcement that Israel and Egypt were setting up two ministerial committees on political and military matters.



BEFORE THE STORM — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan at a table during yesterday's marathon 11½-hour debate. He set speaker before Premier Begin summed up and he caused a stir with his remarks about using force to prevent an independent statehood once autonomy was introduced in the occupied territories. (Ben-Ami, Saphot)

Dayan mum on his disappearance

Jerusalem Post Staff

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday declined to reveal where he had spent the previous day, despite an afternoon newspaper report that he had gone to Iran to brief the Shah on the Israeli talks.

Earlier, The Jerusalem Post cited reports that Dayan "had been seeking the good offices of the Shah," although it did not say he had actually traveled to Iran.

Dayan also instructed his spokesmen and aides to be as uninformative as possible.

Thus the guessing game continued, with the Shah and Jordan's King Hussein considered by pundits the two likeliest persons whom Dayan would have sought to meet. The Shah and Hussein are due to meet in Teheran over the weekend — together with U.S. President Carter — and the Israel-Egypt negotiations are certain to feature prominently in their discussions.

One theory to explain Dayan's mysterious absence from the country on Tuesday is that he went to ask the Shah to persuade Hussein — or, alternatively, to persuade Hussein directly — to join in the peace-making process, thus easing Sadat's isolation in the Arab world.

In Teheran, yesterday, a spokesman for the Imperial Palace denied that Dayan had secretly visited there. "There is something that we know of," he said.

Hardline Arabs said planning new summit

BEIRUT (UPI) — Hardline Arab leaders yesterday were reported to be preparing a second summit meeting to draw up plans for thwarting Egyptian peace moves.

The left-wing newspapers "Al-Safir" and "Al-Kifah al-Arabi" said the summit of hardliners would occur in Algiers on January 8, preceded by preparations at the ministerial level on January 5. "Al-Anwar," a conservative Beirut newspaper with good contacts in Saudi Arabia, said that there were also signs of increasing strain in Egyptian-Saudi relations although authorities in Riyadh have not openly criticized President Sadat.

Tito meets Arafat

BELGRADE (UPI) — President Josip Broz Tito met with Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat yesterday and urged that the PLO coordinate on Middle East peace efforts with the Arab states.

Arafat flew from Belgrade to Brioni Island in the northern Adriatic for what the national news agency, Tanjug, described as a "long, friendly talk" with Tito.



Premier Begin at the Knesset podium yesterday. (Rahamim Yisraeli)

64:8 after 11½ hour debate

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The vote on the Government statement finally came at 9:27 p.m., approximately 11½ hours after the start of the session, which was broadcast and televised in its entirety.

The result: 64 in favour, eight against and 40 abstaining.

Party barriers toppled except for the Alignment, where no one belted to back the Government. Three Alignment members had originally announced they would back Begin. But in a "change of heart" statement issued to reporters moments after the vote, Yosef Sarid, Menahem Hacohen and Uzi Baram announced they had decided to abstain after hearing Foreign Minister Dayan's suggestion for possible deployment of troops to curtail establishment of a separate state by Gazans who opt for neither Israel nor Jordanian citizenship.

Shulamit Aloni joined them in this turnaround, and she too abstained rather than vote for the Begin peace proposal.

Voting against the government statement were all five Rakah members, Haim Druckman of the NRP, and Geula Cohen and Moshe Shamir of the Likud.

Abstaining — besides the Alignment and Shelli — were Yehuda Ben-Meir, Avraham Avtavi and Sarah Stern of the NRP, Kalman Kahana (Poale Aguda), Pessah Grupper, Yigal Cohen and Michael Dalkels of Likud, Binjamin Halevi of DMC.

One of the two Shelli members, Arye Eliaz, had wanted to vote with the government, but he bowed to party discipline and abstained.

Begin cultivating Sadat's 'instinct'

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Premier Begin "is trying to encourage Sadat to follow his own healthy political instincts once again" instead of heeding the hardline advice of his Foreign Ministry officials. This is the reason, top sources close to Begin explained yesterday, why he had not repeated three times in his Knesset speech yesterday against "the men of routine thinking in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry" warning them that Israel could not be pressured into further concessions.

But other government sources question the tactical wisdom of the premier's public effort to open a gulf between Sadat and his professional diplomats. Nor do these sources accept the assessment that Sadat is being misled by his own advisers or that he is less determined than they eventually to achieve an independent Palestinian state.

These varying assessments may have been at the root of the marked difference of tone between Begin and Dayan in their public statements after Amman. Begin radiated optimism, while the foreign minister stressed the problems and difficulties that were obstructing progress.

The sources close to Begin believe that Israel and Egypt would have reached a "joint declaration of principles" at Amman, as had been hoped and intended, if not for the hardline intervention at a crucial moment of Ezzat Abdul-Maguid and other Egyptian Foreign Ministry men, who drew Sadat away from a compromise on the Palestinian clause of the declaration.

Maguid, Egypt's ambassador to the UN, led the Egyptian delegation at the Cairo conference. The sources close to Begin single him out as the toughest negotiator in the Egyptian team at Amman. They also point a finger at the new foreign minister, Mohammed Kamel, as another hardliner whose advice had a stiffening effect on Sadat.

They say that during the Sunday-night working session Sadat and Begin had stepped outside to discuss privately the Palestinian obstacle and had returned with a formulation that would have been acceptable to both sides. It spoke of "a just solu-

tion to the problem of the Palestinian Arabs." But the Egyptian diplomats, led by Maguid, immediately attacked this formula as "unacceptable to Egypt." They insisted that the declaration speak of "self-determination" for the Palestinians.

As a result, Egypt eventually rejected the formula, and instead opted for a declaration of "peace and cooperation" between the two peoples.

By Sadat at the press conference, expressing each side's position separately on the Palestinian issue.

The "joint declaration" had it materialized, would have referred to Sadat's "historic visit" to Jerusalem and to the "reception accorded him" here. It would have defined the overall aim of the parties as the conclusion of "peace treaties," and would have spelled out the principles laid down in UN Security Council Resolution 242 as the agreed bases for their negotiations. (Most of these points had been hammered out during the preceding fortnight by the "legal working group" of the Cairo conference.)

"Incredible — but true," was how one Israeli participant at the Amman talks described the spectacle of diplomat Maguid taking issue with his president, in front of the Israeli team, and eventually shifting him from his declared position.

The sources close to Begin recalled yesterday that Sadat himself had admitted several times that he ignored or overruled his professional advisers when he decided to visit Jerusalem. Premier Begin, the sources explained, was now seeking to persuade Sadat to continue to rely on his own understanding of his people's desires, and once again to override his professional advisers, who are primarily concerned with the inter-Arab effects of his actions.

Other government sources, however, wonder whether the "incredible" incident at the Amman talks was not staged — or at least connived at — by Sadat, so that he might appear in the eyes of the Israeli side as a leader inclined to moderation but forced to take account of some tougher voices within his ruling establishment.

These sources say they cannot believe that Sadat would allow himself to be constrained by the mandarins of his Foreign Ministry who are, after all, men unknown to the vast majority of his people.

Begin's peace plan wins large majority

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Knesset Correspondent

Prime Minister Menachem Begin got solid parliamentary backing for Israel's peace proposals last night, when the Knesset approved them after nearly 12 hours in session, by 64 votes against eight. There were 40 abstentions. The keynote of Begin's statement, in which he detailed the plan he had presented to President Sadat in Amman on Sunday, was that the ball was now in Egypt's court, where the negotiating process was concerned.

Making a Government statement to lead off the Knesset debate on the peace proposals which Israel has put to Egypt, Premier Begin said: "We did our share. Now it's up to the other side to speak. For the sake of peace, we have assumed a grave responsibility, and considerable risks."

He warned against possible error on the part of "Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials who think along routine lines" and who might believe they could mobilize international pressure against Israel to accept the impossible.

If such pressure were exerted, the Premier said, it would be fruitless, because Israel was accustomed to withstanding pressures. However, there would be no pressure, he believed, because "very serious people" in the West had approved the proposals.

He listed figures in the U.S. Administration, Congress and Jewish community who have praised Israel's plan, noting that he had also briefed Britain and France.

On the domestic scene, Begin said, he was engaged in a painful argument with some of his best friends. Because of peace, shared tribulations, he said, they would always remain his friends.

"But we have no alternative," he added. "One has to accept responsibility with the degree of elvish courage without which political decisions are impossible. I have no doubts that the Government's way is the only way which will make negotiations and a peace agreement possible."

The Prime Minister said the administrative autonomy plan for the Arabs in Judea, Samaria and Gaza would have no meaning if Israel did not maintain responsibility for law, order and security there. IDF soldiers would have to be stationed in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

Were it ever proposed that Israel withdraw its forces, and let the PLO take over, he said, Israel would never entertain such an idea for one single moment. But that is what would happen if Israel pulled out.

The PLO wants to finish off Egypt's President Sadat with a single bullet, as Jordan's King Abdullah was finished off at the El Akra mosque, he warned.

"Anybody who wants an agreement with us will have to accept our terms," he said. "We want to see the autonomous areas in citizenship option, out of a sense of common decency," Begin said. It did not favour a Rhodesia-style system.

He said in reply to questions from the floor that he would not object to new elections, or to a referendum, if the Knesset agreed to pass the appropriate legislation.

"There is no rush," he quipped. "Let's wait until the end of the year, to the amusement of all sides of the House."

Text of Begin's statement — page 4

Peres urges turning attention to Jordan

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

If Israel rejects the Palestine Liberation Organization, it must turn to Jordan as the alternative — the leader of the opposition, Shimon Peres, said in the Knesset yesterday as he launched the debate on Prime Minister Menachem Begin's statement on Israel's peace plan.

With nearly 50 speakers taking the rostrum, it was one of the longest debates ever held in the Knesset. The chamber was packed full, and the cabinet table occupied, while Premier Begin, Peres, and the next one or two MKs spoke. Subsequently, after an hour, from before noon till mid-evening, speakers droned on before a nearly empty chamber.

Although the topic — Israel's peace and withdrawal plans — were potentially charged with emotion and high drama, the debate was generally lackluster.

Members quit the dining room and came into the chamber to speak — not because they had hopes of convincing their colleagues that the peace proposals were right or wrong, but merely to go on record. The moment they ended their speech, it was back to the coffee and cakes and gossip.

One MK in two, not counting (Continued on page 2, col. 4)



The cheering has diminished...

...in Cairo, writes Hersh Goodman, just returned from the Egyptian capital. He found a marked change in the attitude of Egyptian crowds, while individual Egyptians remain warm and friendly, in the aftermath of the Amman summit.

While Israel and Egypt negotiate, the other Arabs stay on the sidelines. Daniel Dishon examines developments after the Sadat visit to Jerusalem.

The man who tried to start a shark-fishing industry in Sinai, Victor Perry, presents his view as why it ran afoul.

What's wrong with Kupat Holim? Macabee Dean gives a diagnosis. A 24-year-old Kishon work is a box-office hit at Habimah. Mendel Kohnsky saw the show, and wasn't very impressed.

The works of Jules Pascin currently are on show at the I-Museum. Meir Rouzen looks at the artist, his works, and his

In tomorrow's weekend edition of

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Ministry of the Interior

Regarding renewal of Firearm Licences for 1978-9

The Ministry of the Interior wishes to draw the attention of holders of firearms that the last date for the renewal of licences is through the Post Office Bank is December 30, 1977.

Holder of a licensed firearm who has not received a notice of renewal of the licence should immediately contact the clerk of the Ministry of the Interior in his area in order to renew the licence.

Department of Licensing and Control.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Intermittent rain in the morning, becoming partly cloudy during the day.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	55	5-13	14
Golan	58	6-12	13
Nahariya	58	10-17	17
Safed	58	6-9	10
Raife Port	78	10-16	17
Tiberias	55	6-15	15
Nazareth	61	8-14	15
Afula	61	8-17	17
Shomron	46	8-14	15
Tel Aviv	50	10-17	18
B-G Airport	54	11-13	15
Jericho	52	6-15	15
Gaza	52	10-17	18
Beersheba	42	6-15	17
Ellet	78	7-20	21
Three Straits	39	10-20	21

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday received Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Shamir and Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres.

The President also received a delegation of the Council of Oriental Communities of the Mapam Central Committee, which discussed with him the problem of poverty in Israel.

Prof. Samuel Noah Kramer of the University of Pennsylvania was yesterday awarded a Hebrew University honorary fellowship in recognition of his work in the field of Sumerian language, history and mythology, and on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

Simha Schwartz was confirmed as city engineer yesterday by the Haifa Municipal Council. Tova Bendov has been appointed head of the Municipal Education Department.

Man jailed for forging cheques totalling IL1m.

BEERSHEBA (Hm). — A local man was sentenced to four years in jail and fined IL200,000 for forging some 70 cheques, for a sum totalling almost IL1m.

Shimon Kimche, 30, who managed the local branch of the Electra electrical appliances company from 1973 until the beginning of this year, had a previous criminal conviction. The prosecution noted that this should have served as a lesson to Kimche, and asked for a five-year sentence and an appropriate fine.

Judge Herzl Ashkenazi agreed that a stiff punishment was in order, noting that it should serve as a warning to all potential "white-collar criminals."

Kimche has been held in custody since April, and the time he has already served will be deducted from his sentence.

Ring stolen from dead woman in hospital

A theft described by Jerusalem police as one of the most despicable they have encountered in some time occurred in Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital on Tuesday night.

A resident of the San Martin cottages complained to police that his mother's wedding ring had been removed from her finger shortly after she died at the hospital. He said the diamond-studded ring was worth about IL5,500.

In view of the gravity of the case, the special tasks unit of the Jerusalem police has begun a vigorous investigation, police sources said. (Hm)

We are distressed to announce the passing of my husband, our father

Dr. DAVID KUSELEWITZ

The funeral will take place today, Thursday, December 29, at 2.00 p.m. at Eretz Haim Cemetery, near Hativ Junction. Transportation provided at 1.15 p.m. from Binayim Ha'oma, Jerusalem.

Shoshana Kuselewitz Gail and Joel Katz (Port Washington, N.Y.) Ruth and Beaven Rodod

Heartfelt condolences to Shoshana Kuselewitz and the children, Gail and Ruth, on the passing of her husband, their father, our dearly beloved friend

DAVID
Shoshana and Moshe Guelman Frieda and Mordechai Sochen Rachel and Yitzhak Sorot (Los Angeles)

Our deepest sympathy to Walter Ferguson on the death of his

FATHER
Colleagues in the Zoology Department Tel Aviv University

To all relatives and friends The funeral rites for

Dr. ABDULLAH LUTFIAH GHANAM
Jordan writes a given top priority of Aqaba as a tour. sent, however, Jordan of Sociology at Jordan University consists of a series of day after a heart attack, will take place at Beit-el-development, 29, at 2 p.m. scuba-diving and snorkeling are paid at the deceased's house, Beitel, and some very expensive shops.

Moshavniks threaten force to stop pullback

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Settlement leaders yesterday threatened force to prevent the government from pulling the IDF out of Sinai and introducing an autonomous Arab administration in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district.

Arik Nehamkin, who heads the committee of the various moshav and farm organizations, told a press conference here they will start their campaign with a mass rally in Sadot, in the Rafiah district, on Sunday. They also want to meet the Prime Minister and the ministers of foreign affairs, defence and agriculture.

"We'll create a big fuss and they'll have to think it over. Begin doesn't understand what's going on. Somebody has lost his head," Nehamkin told *The Jerusalem Post*.

However, should these protests fail, "We will not hesitate to block roads and hold protest demonstrations even including violence," he said. Asked whether violence could be expected, he said, "I'm not saying no. I view this as practically a matter of life and death."

Yitzhak Bar-Levav, who leads the moshavim of Ha'ovad Hazioni, suggested immediate settlement of sites the government has approved. This should serve as a demonstration of support for the 20 moshavim and 90 other settlements to the administered territories, he said.

The press conference was attended by representatives of the Farmers Federation, the Agricultural Union, the Moshav Movement and the moshavim affiliated with Herut, Ha'apod Ha'atzma'it (the National Religious Party) and Poalei Agudat Yisrael. Some 130,000 people who account for 4 per cent of Israel's population, live in 350 moshavim and moshavot throughout the country.

"We'll take all possible steps to prevent an upheaval (in the settlements) movement out of them, or — God forbid — a situation where settlements find themselves outside the boundaries of the state," Nehamkin declared. "Our formula is clear and simple: the settlements will continue to grow and prosper

within Israel boundaries," he added. Emanuel Friedlander, secretary of the Agricultural Union, said the settlements in the Rafiah district had been established in accordance with government decisions and the government is therefore responsible for them. They were established in areas important for Israel's security, he said, and these considerations will be valid also in peacetime. Wars always follow peace, he said.

Former Herut MK Mattiyahu Drobless recalled yesterday that Begin had declared at Dikla, in the Rafiah area, that a flag had been raised which would not be taken down.

Bar-Levav said, "We don't want little Danzigs in the Sharm e-Sheikh area which would be reached only by sea... an Israeli Sudentland (the German region in Czechoslovakia) which we will have to protect."

Elihu Zakson, the president of the Farmers Federation, said a continuous sovereign territory should link the settlements and Israel to enable them to market their produce and to lead normal family lives. "We don't want a return to the situation which existed on Mount Scopus" (which was surrounded by Jordanian forces), he added.

Drobless said that the Herut and Betar settlements (which belong to Begin's party) have decided that "a settlement which was established in Eretz Yisrael will not be transferred to any foreign hands and will remain in a legal and sovereign territory of the State of Israel." However, he conceded to *The Jerusalem Post* that the Herut moshavim control only 45 votes in the party's central committee of some 800 members.

The settlement leaders have not established any contact with Gush Emunim or the committee of the settlers in the administered territories formed in Oct. on Tuesday.

"We haven't checked with them," Nehamkin said. "So far we're in contact only with organized institutions," he added.

There has been some opposition to cooperation with the Gush. "Their ways are not ours," Haim Nedivi, secretary of the Ha'apod Ha'atzma'it moshavim declared.

Shawwa wants state, UN force in areas

By ZVI ARENSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

GAZA. — Mayor Rashad Shawwa suggested last night that UN forces, "with proper guarantees, could supervise the West Bank and Gaza Strip after a full Israeli withdrawal."

Speaking with *The Jerusalem Post* in an informal discussion in his Gaza home, Shawwa said that, in his opinion, the main point of contention between Egypt and Israel is Prime Minister Menachem Begin's insistence on an Israeli military presence in the area to ensure Israeli security after autonomy is granted. He believed a UN force could bridge the gap.

Shawwa said that international guarantees, through either the U.S. or England, would also be acceptable to him. He said he hoped such

forces would satisfy Israel's need for security and, at the same time, fulfil his wish for a withdrawal of Israeli troops.

Shawwa said he felt Jordan should have a role in the current peace process, but only after the establishment of a Palestinian Arab state which would then be linked to it.

He acknowledged that the large numbers of Gazans presently employed in Israel would have to continue at their jobs after Palestinian statehood, until local work could be created for them. "Look how long it took Israel to develop its factories and industries," he said.

Asked about possible cooperation between Arab and Jewish investors in Gaza, Shawwa said that these and other projects should be discussed after the establishment of the Palestinian Arab state.

Bach describes convicted Dutch terrorist as 'enemy of humanity'

State attorney Gabriel Bach yesterday described Ludvina Janssen, the Dutch woman sentenced to six years for entering Israel on a mission for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, as an "enemy of humanity who deserves a severe punishment."

Bach was lodging an appeal before the Supreme Court against the sentence of Janssen, and against the fact that she had been acquitted by the Tel Aviv District Court of working for a foreign agent. The state attorney argued that a more logical interpretation should be given to the definition of "foreign agent" in law.

Felicia Langer, appealing on

behalf of Janssen against the severity of the sentence, argued that her client was "tick, neurotic and characterless," and asked that the court show clemency. She also asked that the Supreme Court uphold the District Court's ruling that this PFLP, as an organization and not a state, could not operate "foreign agents."

Although she was absolved of the "foreign agent" charge, Janssen was convicted on two other charges — endangering the security of the state, and aiding and abetting a hostile organization.

The court will hand down its ruling at a later date. (Hm)

PRIVATE CITIZENS with licences own 120,000 guns, and security companies own 35,000, the Interior Ministry's licence department told MKs yesterday. A bill to require certification of mental health for obtaining a gun licence is under consideration by the Knesset Interior Committee.

Heartfelt condolences to

RALPH BURKA
Director of the Israel Industries Advisory Co. Ltd.

on the passing of his

MOTHER

from his friends and colleagues at the Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation and the British Olin Society Ltd.

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our dear

Dr. ELIJAHU FROHLICH

The funeral will leave from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour at 11 a.m. on Friday, December 30, 1977.

The Bereaved Family

On the "shloshim" of the death of our dear

DR. ERWIN ZVI GOLDMANN
the unveiling of the tombstone will take place on January 1, 1978, at the Savoyon cemetery, at 3.30 p.m. We wish to thank all those who expressed condolences in writing and in person.

His daughter, Ayala Podet and Family



The placard behind the barbed wire at a demonstration outside the Knesset yesterday reads: "Israel abandoned for a Nobel Peace Prize." Begin scornfully rejected the allegation in his Knesset reply.

PERES URGES TURNING ATTENTION TO JORDAN

(Continued from Page One)

ministers, took the rostrum. Peres, whose speech followed Begin's, said:

"The advantages in turning our attention to Jordan are clear. It affords us the possibility of planning the security of Israel against invasion from without and subversion from within. Taking up the Jordan prerogative would also place the problem of the PLO in the hands of the Jordanians... and they have shown they are capable of handling the PLO."

According to Peres, Israel's favouring of Jordan (rather than pressing for the West Bank self-rule idea) would ease the way for mapping final borders — based on the security needs of all concerned — including territorial compromise.

Peres insisted Israel should seek such a Jordanian role "even if this approach may not be acceptable to the King of Jordan at this moment."

In a gibe at Begin, Peres added: "You have apparently adopted some of our ideas. We said the groundwork for the Geneva conference should be laid at some preliminary meeting, and you have done so. We recommended that Israel's position be coordinated first with the Americans, and you have done so. We thought it would be advisable to consider arrangements with the Arabs that are of a temporary nature, and I get the impression that you have also adopted this idea, such as in the sections in your plan dealing with Judea, Samaria and Gaza."

By far the most listened to speaker in the debate, except for Begin, was Moshe Shamir, the author-turned-politician.

"The half-empty chamber suddenly filled up, and members sat in rapt attention as Shamir declaimed: 'Ask me what is my Eretz Yisrael! I will tell you it is the Golan, Galilee, the valleys of this great land, Judea and Samaria, the Jordan Rift, Gaza and — yes — Sinai. They are ours, not as spoils of war but a legacy of the Jewish people.'

"My heart is laden with pain as I see our settlers in Judea, Samaria and Sinai cry out in agony as their dreams are shattered before their eyes."

Then, looking his old friend Menachem Begin squarely in the eye, Shamir exclaimed, "Mr. Prime Minister, you said this morning that you have friends and disciples in Gush Emunim. I say, Don't despair and don't fight against peace efforts. Keep the faith and keep settling."

Assuring Begin that "the people are behind you," Shamir insisted, "This is not our great opportunity for peace, regardless of what the ruler of Egypt has told you."

Shamir concluded by proposing a "joint civilian administration" for Sinai, rather than an Israeli withdrawal.

Some other responses to the Begin statement:

Prof. Moshe Arens (Likud-Herut) warned that the Soviet Union, Syria, Iraq and other hostile powers would do their utmost to torpedo the present peace initiative and continue to present a military threat against Israel, even after a peace with Egypt. And the Egyptian regime does not have the same continuity of

government decisions to which Israel is accustomed, he said.

Moshe Nissim (Likud-Liberal) said that the Arab police in the proposed autonomous region of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district would be powerless to prevent the PLO coming in. Hence there is no alternative but for the IDF to remain there to prevent terror.

Yosef Tamir (Likud-Liberal) said the "coalition of reactionists" composed of an extremist minority in the Likud, a few MKs from the Alignment, and the pawns of Moscow testify to a negative common denominator, and not to any desire to tackle the problems.

Meir Talmi (Alignment-Mapam) said the years of provisional arrangements in the West Bank which lie ahead under the government's proposals will be years of trouble. Begin has still not solved the Palestine problem, Talmi said.

Meir Wilner (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality) said Begin's plan would not solve the Israel-Arab dispute, or bring peace closer. In fact, it will torpedo Middle East peace prospects. Wilner said the Knesset ought to acknowledge the existence of the Palestinian Arab nation, alongside the Israeli nation, in this land, with a right to a state of its own. The Palestinian state was laid down in the UN resolution of November 1947 which Israel accepted, he added.

Gad Yaacobi (Alignment): Begin's offer of Israeli citizenship to those administered-areas Arabs who want it could turn into a trap. What if a million or even half a million Arabs take up that offer? Will Israel then still be a Jewish or Zionist state?

Avry Korman (Shelli): Self-rule for the West Bank and Gaza is not enough. They are also entitled to self-determination after so many years of suffering. The Palestinian Arabs are entitled to their own state and national anthem.

Hillel Seidat (Likud): Of the world's 14 million Jews only three million reside in Israel. Peace will bring a great mass of Jewish immigration to Israel and thus save our people assimilation.

Amos Badar (Alignment): Rafiah Approaches under Egyptian sovereignty would endanger the entire region. Begin's proposal of mutual settlement rights on each other's side by West Bank Arabs and Israel Jews is illusory at best. What will happen? Jews will move eastward, to the hills overlooking the Jordan Rift. The Arabs will move westward, into the coastal plain.

Yoram Wachsberg (NRP): To my friends and disciples in Gush Emunim I say, Don't despair and don't fight against peace efforts. Keep the faith and keep settling.

Kalman Kahana (Poalei Aguda): All Sadat gave was his willingness to talk. What we have already conceded is more Sinai territory than mentioned in the Rogers Plan or Mepam's programme. Nevertheless, I back Mr. Begin in his efforts.

Amnon Lim (Likud-La'am): Only a few months ago Israel did not have a single friend in the world.

Yoram Seidat (Alignment-Labour): Israel has to make more generous concessions still, to solve the Palestine problem.

Gideon Hauser (ILP): Israel has to make sure that Jordan will be Israel's partner for agreement in five years time, in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

Meir Seidat (DMC): Israel cannot afford to let its security depend on the good will of one Arab ruler or another, on international organizations, or on world powers. It cannot rely for protection on sensor systems or on technology. Land, reinforced by Israeli settlements, is the precondition for Israel's existence. President Sadat regarded his visit to Israel as "momentum," while he expected Israel to make all the concessions.

Yigael Cohen (Likud): Abandoning our settlers in the West Bank and Sinai to less than full Israeli rule

is tantamount to abandoning (Likud's) election programme platform.

Shlomo Leshem (Aguda): Peace will be a spiritual challenge as Jews and Arabs move closer to each other. We should therefore bolster the content of Jewish heritage and Jewish values in Israeli education.

Zeldan Aishel (DMC): Peace will turn Israel into a Garden of Eden as "thousands" of investors and immigrants stream into the country.

Haim Bar-Lev (Alignment): Begin's offer to West Bank and Gaza Arabs of unrestricted settlement and land purchases in Israel will not only flood Israel with Arabs but will also give Arab millionaires control over large tracts of Israeli land. Begin had no moral right to disclose his plan to President Carter — who described it to President Sadat — without first telling the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee about it.

Gideon Cohen (Likud-Herut): This was the first time in the history of Zionism that her party was compromising on Eretz Yisrael, and not pressing its claims with full vigour. The government's plan is no guarantee that war will be prevented. It is no guarantee that Jordan or the PLO will not seize the West Bank. The international boundary drawn in 1948 to separate Eretz Yisrael from Sinai is not holy, she said.

Abba Eban (Alignment-Labour): It was proven in 1967 that, even though Israel holds the areas, the Arabs hold the keys to peace.

Haim Drukman (NRP): In Sinai we are the only ones who are giving anything up. The Egyptians are only getting, without giving anything up. We must insist that the Sinai settlements remain under Israeli sovereignty. In the West Bank, autonomy will only lead to a Palestinian state, he added.

Yehuda Ben-Meir (NRP): Frankly, I am bewildered and not ashamed to admit it. But Begin is trying his best, so all those personal attacks on him as betraying his beliefs are unfair. Let's not miss this chance for peace. Though I back his plan in principle, I cannot vote for it because I have too many reservations about some of the details. I shall abstain.

Yigael Allon (Alignment): If time is not ripe yet for peace on the eastern front, let us aim for interim agreements. We must not give up the Jordanian option, to fend off a third state in the area.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, the last speaker in the debate before the summing up, said Israel could hardly expect President Sadat to agree to permanent changes on the international border. However, Israel is suggesting a special status for part of eastern Sinai involving the settlements in the Rafiah area, he said.

The autonomy plan had evolved to release Israel from rule over one million Arabs who do not want to have a foreign country over them. Autonomy does not mean the Arabs will have authority over the territory or the Jews who live among them — only over their own lives, he said.

Israel would use military force to quash any manifestations of Palestinian independence after autonomy, Dayan said — and consider them a breach of agreement.

After DPM's protests at this, the chamber was in a hubbub till the end of Dayan's speech. Begin slipped out — saying in an aside (according to Yosef Sarid): "Is that the way a foreign minister should talk?" — and none of the coalition benches supported Dayan. The noisy interlude was the first and only time during the 11-and-a-half hours that disorder prevailed in the House.

He claimed Israel went a long way towards Jordan: by inviting Jordan to the talks, by suggesting Jordanian citizenship as an alternative to Israeli citizenship; and by inviting Jordan to discuss and decide the laws of the autonomous area.

Ezra Reich freed on bail

TEL AVIV (Hm). — Magistrate Yehoshua Diamant yesterday released on IL30,000 bail Ezra Reich, director of the Tel Aviv district of the Soldiers Welfare Association, who is suspected of defrauding the association.

The judge took this action, despite the request of the police that Reich be detained for 10 more days — in addition to the 30 days he has already been held. The police request was endorsed by the attorney-general, as required wherever detention of over 30 days is sought.

However, the judge agreed to defer Reich's release for 48 hours, in order to give the state an opportunity to appeal his decision.

Judge Diamant observed that the police seemed to be taking their time in bringing forward their evidence against the suspect. The impression he got was that this was "a defence investigation," he added.

total prize fund
IL4,800,000
first prize
IL750,000
mifal hapais

Bomb found in bag of pears

BEERSHEBA (Hm). — A explosive device was found by a on a bus from Beersheba to Tel yesterday.

Two Beduin workers, Rahman e-Masser and Ha. Abram of the Husseil tribe covered a bag of pears in the of the aisle. They asked to be answered, and when they were answered, they took it with the they got off the bus at Kibbutz in the northern Negev.

"They ate the pears one by one, the bag was empty — except an explosive device hooked a watch at the bottom. The men of police from the kibbutz, sapper dismantled the bomb."

In another incident, a small explosive device went off in Jerusalem Tuesday night in what police b was a terrorist attempt.

The blast occurred at 10 p.m. No. 2 bus was parked in the Sanhedria qu No bus was hurt and there was damage.

Record companies fail to silence Egged's radios

TEL AVIV (Hm). — Mag. Boris Rapoport yesterday dis a request by 11 phonograph companies for a temporary i tion ordering Egged to cease p radio music in buses and stat

"There was nothing pressing the matter, the judge ruled could wait until next month, the case was due to be discuss its merits."

The petitioners argued th music played by Egged origin records on which they hold the copyright, and they had not their permission.

Egged's rejoinder was that it reached an agreement w Association of Composer Musicians, giving it the right pieces protected by the assoc And the 11 record companies l approached Egged directly, said.

Jasmine finally leaves

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Zim container Jasmine left yesterday after Marcelline, a day after sh ready to go early in December.

Petty disputes among the held up her departure. Re ratings and the officers refusal until they had settled differences — costing Zim IL200,000.

The ship is carrying some 2 tainers of export cargo, im perishable farm produce, for most Market countries.

The Jasmine, which devel 46 degrees lat on her first co- cal voyage early in December, unloaded in part near Cyprus by a tugboat back to Haifa P.

Norwegian shipbuilders found work in order, and the Tri Ministry said it could sail for months with a reduced cargo.

Armed robbery in Israel village

JERUSALEM (Hm). — Four masked yesterday stole IL100,000 du distributed to village residents by the National Insurance tute.

The youths snatched the from the vehicle bringing it local post office and escape shots, police said. One was slightly injured in the shooti Police spotted three of the after their abandoned near the cemetery at the vi Maara's but could not prevent escape.

The other woman in Ben-Eliassar's life

A photograph appeared front page of yesterday's *Jer Post* showing Israel's chief of at the Cairo talks, Eliah Eliassar, being greeted on by an elderly woman — ident the caption as Golda Grauer woman who brought him country from Poland in 1943.

Mrs. Grauer was at Ben Airport on Monday to welcom Eliassar home. But she was woman in the picture, who have been identified as Lea Ben-Eliassar's first teacher in and still a very close friend.

Olim deposit \$30m in first half of 1977

Foreign currency deposits immigrants totaling \$30m in the first half of 1977, a 25 per cent increase over the same period, according to Aliyot spokesman Uri Oreb.

Oreb said that new immi foreign currency deposits \$340m. — a considerable increase in Israel's foreign currency re

The Jerusalem Khan Israel Broadcasting Authority

Weekly Chamber Concert
at the Jerusalem Khan, Sunday, January 1, 1978 at 8.30 p.m.
The Yvral Trio
(Planka, Raled, Zuck)

★ Schumann: Trio No. 2 in D minor,

acks by thugs drive erly off city streets

By THOMAS KEMELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Attacks by young thugs on the elderly are on the rise, with police reporting a sharp increase in such incidents on Tuesday.

At least one elderly couple was attacked in a crowded area of the city.

At 8 p.m. on Tuesday, a young man was seen attacking an elderly couple in a crowded area of the city.

The police advised that the behavior of the elderly is a serious problem in the city.

On the one hand, he notes, we tell older people to be like everyone else, to be a part of the community.

But if we tell them to shut themselves up in their apartments after dark, then they are separating themselves from the community.

Bergman points out that posting a patrolman at every house is obviously impossible.

But to advise the elderly to stay home is also too extreme. Instead, he suggests certain steps that could be taken.

For example, he says, patrols might be stepped up in areas where the concentration of elderly is particularly high.

Police could meet with elderly citizens and discuss ways of better protecting them. (At present, according to one police source, officials rarely if ever meet with old-age clubs.)

Bergman says that once the problem of protecting the old enters the realm of public discussion, it could give an incentive to changing the laws concerning attacks on the old.

In some states in the U.S., he says, the punishment for assault on an older person is far greater than for attacking a younger person capable of defending himself.

He added that he does not necessarily advocate this position, but he used it rather as an example of some of the questions that might be raised and discussed.

The mass media have not been employed to sensitize the public towards the issue, he said. The newspapers give accounts of the attacks on the elderly, but as far as he is aware there has never been an editorial on the subject.

Society is composed of different groups with varying needs, and all have the right to protection, Bergman says. If we wait until violence towards the old assumes epidemic proportions, then intervention could be extremely costly and difficult, he warns.

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Ten-year-old Aviv Sofer of Ramat Gan displays his silver medal and certificate won in the 19th world exhibition of children's art held in Seoul, Korea. Yehiel Akeda, 12, of Tel Aviv's Hatikva quarter, won a gold medal for his work entitled "The Bullfight," and Sarit Matrud, nine, of Ramat Gan, won a bronze medal for her painting of chess players. Eight other Israeli children received honorable mentions. The director-general of the Education Ministry, Eliezer Shmueli, presented the prizes to the children at a ceremony in his office in Jerusalem on Tuesday.

Supreme Court takes T.A. magistrate off two cases

The Supreme Court has disqualified a Tel Aviv magistrate in two separate trials for behavior which appeared prejudicial.

The magistrate, Haim Nahmani, was first asked to step down from a case in which the defendant, Shmuel Salomon, allegedly threw a stone at a couple who rented a store from him, injuring the woman. After the injured party finished testifying, the magistrate asked Salomon, "Do you mean to say all this never happened?"

That was interpreted by the Supreme Court as an indication that the judge was prejudiced against the defendant. Judge Nahmani refused to drop out of the case willingly, saying he had asked the question to clarify for himself how to treat the matter. The answer he received from the defendant was, "It's all a story!" Nahmani compared the question to asking the defendant to respond to the accusations at the conclusion of state testimony.

When the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court, Justice Zvi Shusman dismissed Nahmani's explanation, saying the two questions were not comparable. He was not saying Nahmani had tried to ignore the defense testimony, he noted; but his question, asked when it was, might have given the impression of prejudice in the case.

The second case in which Nahmani was disqualified concerned glass shivers found in bottles of soft drink produced by the Jaf-Ora company. During one hearing, four and one half months after the first session of the trial, the company's attorney asked to correct the trial protocol, which he said failed to record his presence at one hearing, and contained mistakes in the names of the accused. Judge Nahmani refused to change the protocol, saying he remembered perfectly well what had happened, and that the protocol was correct.

Justice Shusman said Nahmani's response was not at all clear, and that in the course of explaining his action he had contradicted himself. Nahmani was asked to step down in this case because his behavior had given the impression that the defendant was not being treated fairly.

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Egypt feels let down after Ismailiya

By THOMAS LIPPMAN
Washington Post News Service

CAIRO. — An unmistakable air of let-down and disillusionment settled over Egypt on Tuesday after the Christmas summit at Ismailiya failed to produce the dramatic breakthrough to peace that Egypt expected.

But there was no sign of any backlash against President Sadat personally, and Egyptian officials and editorial writers strove to put the weekend's events in the best possible light.

After a month of daring innovations and startling firsts that have marked Sadat's personal campaign for peace, a brief lull is likely. If it accomplishes nothing else, the respite should halt the cycle of soaring hopes and gloomy fears that have churned the emotions of the Egyptians since Sadat's speech in the Knesset.

Sadat is occupied this week with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Officials on Sadat's staff said that after Schmidt's official three-day visit, the two leaders are expected to take a brief vacation together in Aswan, in Upper Egypt, and that afterwards Sadat will go on to Sudan.

In the meantime, Egypt is planning a new public relations campaign to seek international support for Sadat's insistence on a separate Palestinian state on the West Bank. It is difficult to see what more Sadat could do to influence world opinion after a month of almost daily newspaper and television interviews, but it has been announced that Egypt will send "messages and necessary special envoys" to other heads of state — especially Arab rulers and western leaders who have good relations with Israel.

Some observers here think that if the impression spreads that the summit was a failure — a debatable point — it could bring some Arab fence-sitters down on the side away from Sadat and give new ammunition to the rejectionists. One objective of the messages Sadat is to send is to prevent the spread of such views.

Egypt is also preparing its own detailed proposals about the future of the West Bank and the Palestinians. At the weekend summit, Sadat rejected the proposal for "self-rule" brought by Prime Minister Begin; but diplomatic sources said the Egyptians were not prepared with specific counter-proposals.

Egyptians interviewed at random said they felt Sadat had not gone nearly enough in the way of Israeli concessions for the risks he took in going to Jerusalem, and that they had expected more from the Ismailiya meeting.

This is a logical consequence of the over-optimistic build-up given to the meeting by the Cairo press, with official encouragement.

"The Egyptian press was at fault," a well-educated pensioner said. "They made it seem that everything was all right and that we were on the way to Paradise. Now the people are disappointed."

If the press raised hopes too high, some of the blame must be shared by officials of the Foreign Ministry, the Information Ministry and the presidential staff.

Throughout much of last week they were putting out the word that important and perhaps decisive results were expected from the Ismailiya talks. What appears to have happened is that both Egypt and Israel underestimated the other's determination to hold out on points that seem to them vital.

The prevailing view in the government was summed up by an official on Sadat's staff:

"It would be wrong to dwell just on the negative aspects," he said. "But

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"It would be wrong to dwell just on the negative aspects," he said. "But

the fact is the Israelis haven't made the hard choices. We thought they had. They should realize that Sadat could have gone on running this country for 50 years as the hero of the October war, with the same old slogans. But he didn't. He took the risk because he wants peace; and now it's time for world opinion to make Israel understand that."

The Cairo press said on Tuesday that the real lesson of Ismailiya was that Sadat had proved to Israel and to his Arab critics that he would not sell out the Palestinians to get a separate peace with Israel.

"It was neither expected nor was it logical that the Ismailiya meeting would achieve the desired peace in one leap ... Genuine peace is a hard process requiring courageous and intensive efforts, and the peace which Egypt wants is not based on a separate peace with Israel," said the mass-circulation "Al-Gomhouriya."

The fact that Sadat and Begin reached points of agreement as well as disagreement, the paper said, is "in itself an important step on the road to peace."

The editor of the most influential paper, "Al-Ahram," Aly Hamdy Gamal, cited what he said were the achievements of the conference.

In less than one day, he said, Sadat and Begin reached the point where Israel proclaims its respect for Egypt's rightful borders, the two negotiated directly on the real issues, and they agreed that all issues are negotiable. This should show the Arab rejectionists, he said, that Sadat is really making progress.

"The difference over the Palestinian cause is only natural and expected," he said. "No one could have expected that Israel would acknowledge a Palestinian state so readily and quickly. The question needs time, patience and an objective outlook."

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The following is Prime Minister Begin's statement in the Knesset yesterday:

MR. SPEAKER, Members of the Knesset,

On the establishment of peace we shall propose to grant administrative self-rule to the Arab residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District on the basis of the following principles:

(Mr. Begin then read out the plan for self-rule for Judea, Samaria and Gaza.)

Mr. Speaker, I must now explain paragraph 11 of this plan and also paragraph 24. In paragraph 11 of our plan we stated that security and public order in the areas of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District will be the responsibility of the Israeli authorities. Without this paragraph the plan for administrative self-rule is meaningless. I wish to state from the Knesset record that it obviously includes the stationing of Israeli army forces in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. It is quite out of the question — if we had been asked to withdraw our army forces from Judea, Samaria and Gaza — to allow these areas to be dominated by the murderers' organization known as the PLO — "Ashq" in Hebrew translation. This is the vilest organization of murderers in history, with the exception of the Nazi armed organizations. A few days ago it also boasted of the murder of Hamdi el-Kadi, the deputy director of the education office in Ramallah, and today it threatens to solve the problems of the Middle East by one bullet to be dispatched to the heart of Egyptian President Sadat, as its predecessors did in the Al-Akasa Mosque against King Abdullah — with one bullet. No wonder the Egyptian government announced that if one such bullet is fired Egypt will reply with a million bullets.

WE WANT to say that this organization will not be permitted, under any conditions, to dominate Judea, Samaria and Gaza. If we did withdraw our forces, that is what would happen. And therefore let it be known that anyone who wants an agreement with us should be good enough to accept our statement that the Israel Defense Forces will be stationed in Judea, Samaria and Gaza; and there will also be other security arrangements so that we shall give all the residents — Jews and Arabs in the Land of Israel — security of life, that is, security for all.

In paragraph 24 we stated: "Israel stands by its right and its claim of sovereignty to Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district. In the knowledge that other claims exist, it proposes, for the sake of the agreement of the peace, that the question of sovereignty in these areas be left open."

We explain this to U.S. President Carter and to Egyptian President Sadat. We have a right and a claim of sovereignty to these areas of the Land of Israel. This is our country, and it belongs by right to the Jewish people. We want agreement and peace. We know that there are at least two other claims of sovereignty over these areas. If there is a mutual will to achieve an agreement and bring about peace, what is the way? If these conflicting claims are upheld and if there is no solution to the conflict between them, there can be no agreement between the parties. And for this reason, to facilitate agreement and to make peace, there is only one way: to decide, by agreement, that the question of sovereignty remains open; and to deal with the people, the nations — for the Palestinian Arabs, administrative self-rule; and for the Palestinian Jews, real security. This is the fairness contained in the proposal, and thus it has also been received abroad.

Principles for settlement

WITH THIS plan, as well as with principles which I shall now explain, for the settlement of relations between Israel and Egypt to be laid down in a peace treaty between these two countries, I want to the United States to visit President Carter and to inform him of both parts of our peace plan. The second part — namely, the principles for the settlement of the relations between Egypt and Israel in the context of a peace treaty — are:

• Demilitarization — The Egyptian army shall not cross the Gidi-Mitla line. Between the Suez Canal and this line the agreement for the thinning out of forces shall remain in force.

• Jewish settlements shall remain in place. These settlements will be linked with Israel's administration and courts. They will be protected by an Israeli force — and I repeat this sentence for a reason well known to all the members of the House — they will be protected by an Israeli force.

BEGIN EXPLAINS HIS PLAN TO THE KNESSET

'Real security'

A transition period of a number of years, during which IDF forces will be stationed on a defensive line in central Sinai, and airfields and early-warning installations will be maintained, until the withdrawal of our forces to the international boundary.

Guarantee of freedom of navigation in the Straits of Tiran, which will be recognized by both countries in a special declaration as an international waterway which must be open to all passage of all ships under any flag, either by a UN force which cannot be withdrawn except with the agreement of both countries and by unanimous decision of the Security Council, or by joint Egyptian-Israeli patrols.

With the two parts of this peace plan I came to the President of the United States, Mr. Carter. I had a personal tête-à-tête with him. Both during that talk and in the talks between the Israeli and American delegations, he expressed a favourable assessment of the plan. On Saturday evening, at the second meeting, the President of the United States said that this plan was a fair basis for peace negotiations. A favourable view of our plan was also expressed by Vice-President Mondale; Secretary of State Vance; the president's adviser on national security, Prof. Brzezinski; as well as by the well-known, distinguished and influential Senators Jackson, Case,

stopped over in London, and I presented our two-part peace plan to the prime minister of Britain and the British foreign secretary. Both Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Owen expressed their favourable assessment of our peace plan, and Mr. Callaghan told our attorney-general that this was a very constructive plan. I also conveyed the plan to the special envoy of the president of the French Republic, General d'Estaing, namely François Poncet.

While I was in the U.S., I asked the secretary of state to contact President Sadat and to inform him, on my behalf, that I would like to meet with him — whether in Cairo or in a neutral place, or should he so desire, in Imbailiya. I mentioned a meeting in Imbailiya because we spoke of such a possibility with President Sadat when he visited Jerusalem.

The president of Egypt informed me, via the secretary of state, that he was choosing Imbailiya as the site of our meeting. I agreed. Thus, a few days after the conclusion of my mission in the U.S. and Britain, the meeting in Imbailiya took place.

Mr. Speaker, that was a successful meeting. Its success came with its opening. We held a personal talk, President Sadat and myself; and within the first five minutes of that talk, the decisive result was attained: continuation of the negotiations between the two coun-

Cairo. At the end of a week, the chairman will rotate. The political committee will deal with the civilian settlements in the Sinai Peninsula and the subject — which is a moral one, it may be termed an Arab-Jewish one — of the Palestinian Arabs. The military committee will deal with all the military questions connected with the peace treaty for the Sinai Peninsula.

THUS, MR. SPEAKER, for the first time in 30 years, in the very near future — in about another two weeks — direct, face-to-face negotiations will commence between authorized representatives — ministers of Israel — and Egypt's authorized representatives, its foreign and defence ministers. No third person will serve as chairman of these committees, as was the custom in all the meetings between ourselves and the Arab states; but the ministers themselves will conduct the sessions and rotate as chairmen. These will be fundamental, detailed, political, security negotiations for the attainment and signing of peace treaties. And because this is happening for the first time since the establishment of our state, for the first time after five wars, for the first time after the declaration from various directions that Israel must be liquidated — we must welcome this shift in itself. And let us hope and wish that during the weeks or months during which the com-

arrive at a joint formula; but it emerged that we could not accept one or another wording — whether proposed to the Egyptian delegation by us, or whether proposed to the Israeli delegation by the Egyptians. On Sunday, between 10 and 10:30 p.m., we therefore postponed the meeting until Monday morning, on the assumption that, with an effort by both sides, a way out would be found. And, indeed, it was found.

BY WAY of agreement on a joint formula, in accordance with precedents in international conferences, we proposed — and our proposal was accepted — that each side would assert its position and employ its own terminology. Hence, the statement on the question of the Palestinian Arabs, as read out by the President of Egypt to our joint press conference, was made up of two sections, namely:

"The position of Egypt is that a Palestinian state should be established in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The position of Israel is that the Palestinian Arabs residing in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district should enjoy self-rule."

Because of the difference over this issue, publication was prevented of the declaration whose contents had been completely agreed upon. We did not deem it proper to present to the public a joint statement if the Egyptian side said that under these conditions it could not sign it. But I must note that the content itself was agreed upon by the two delegations together. (Interjection by Knesset Member Aharon Yadin, of the Alignment: What is left of the contents? If it was not published, why do so from the Knesset rostrum?) (Interjection by Knesset Member Yadin: How can settlements be defended by an Israeli force if the IDF withdraws to the international border? That belongs to the debate — and I have learned, especially from committee proceedings — that if someone says he does not understand, he means he does not agree — particularly someone as intelligent as yourself.)

Took many risks

Mr. Speaker, with the conclusion of the meeting in Imbailiya, we have done our part; we have given our share. Henceforth, the other side has the floor. For the sake of peace, for the sake of a peace treaty, we have assumed great responsibility and taken many risks. Yes, indeed. And already during these days, since my return from the U.S., a hard and painful debate has been under way between my best friends and myself. The Knesset rostrum, too, I shall state, as I told them, that it is my lot to conduct such a debate. I shall willingly accept the debate. They are my friends. We went a long way together, in difficult days and in good days. I love them, and regard them — and shall continue to regard them — with affection.

BUT THERE is no escape. You must accept responsibility with that degree of civic courage without which there can be no political decisions. To me it is clear that we are on the right path to facilitate negotiations for, and the signing of, a peace treaty. After examining all the other ways, as they have often been mentioned in Knesset debates, I no longer have the slightest doubt that this only way to make negotiations for the signing of a peace treaty possible is the one that is proposed by the government. Therefore, should it be necessary to face a debate on this matter with dear, even beloved, friends, we shall do so. But it is a fact that the responsibility is great and the risks exist. Therefore I reiterate: in Imbailiya, in the wake of the visits to Washington and London, we, the government of Israel, did our part. We made our contribution; and it is now the turn of the other side. If the followers of routine thinking in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry assume that they will succeed in getting international pressure exerted on us, so that we will accept their positions which are unacceptable to us, and that we will agree to them — they are wrong. Even if pressure were to be exerted on us, Mr. Speaker, it would be of no benefit to anyone, because we are used to pressure and the refusal to yield to it.

No pressure expected

But I am convinced that no international pressure will be exerted on the State of Israel. It is inconceivable. The persons who praised our peace plan as fair, as constructive, as a breakthrough, are very serious persons. They know its full contents, except for certain amendments — which we have also transmitted to our friends the Americans — which do not alter the substance of the plan. This is the plan I made known to President Carter and President Sadat. And they cannot, by invitation of the conventional thinkers of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, change their minds within the space of a few weeks. We have today massive moral support throughout the U.S. in the administration; in both Houses of Congress — and the House majority leader, Mr. Wright, told me that he would endorse and approve this peace plan; in American public opinion; and last, but not least, among the American Jewish community.

THEREFORE the conventional thinkers in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry are making a great mistake if they are under the illusion that if we do not accept their antiquated formulae, which are totally divorced from reality, then international pressure will be exerted on us. It will not. And we shall continue on our path, to bring peace to the people of Israel, to establish peace in the Middle East. For that is my aspiration — not from May and June 1977, but ever since November and December 1947, from the days in which — after a break in the relations of peace between the Palestinian Arabs and the Jewish state — the first bullet, directed by an Arab hand into a Jewish heart, was fired, and from the days in which I appealed to the Palestinian Arabs from the underground, and called upon them: do not shed Jewish blood, let us build the country together, so that it may be a glorious land for the two peoples. But the bloodshed continued and there were five bloody wars — to which we want to put an end by establishing peace and signing peace treaties. This is our heart's desire. And I am certain, Mr. Speaker, that I can express the view of the entire house — with the exception, perhaps, of one faction — if I say: This is the heart's desire of the entire Jewish people — to bring peace to the land, having liberated the land.

The Prime Minister's self-rule plan

This is the plan for self-rule for Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district which Prime Minister Begin read out in the Knesset yesterday:

SELF-RULE for Palestinian Arabs. Residents of Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza District, which will be instituted upon the Establishment of Peace —

1. The administration of the military government in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district will be abolished.

2. In Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district administrative autonomy of the residents, by and for them, will be established.

3. The residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district will elect an Administrative Council composed of 11 members. The Administrative Council will operate in accordance with the principles laid down in this paper.

4. Any resident 18 years old or over, without distinction of citizenship, including stateless residents, is entitled to vote in the elections to the Administrative Council.

5. Any resident whose name is included in the list of candidates for the Administrative Council and who, on the day the list is submitted, is 25 years old or over, is eligible to be elected to the council.

6. The Administrative Council will be elected by general, direct, personal, equal, and secret ballot.

7. The period of office of the Administrative Council will be four years from the day of its election.

8. The Administrative Council will sit in Bethlehem.

9. All the administrative affairs relating to the Arab residents of the areas of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district will be under the direction and within the competence of the Administrative Council.

10. The Administrative Council will operate the following departments: education; religion; affairs; finance; transportation; construction and housing; industry, commerce, and tourism; agriculture; health; labour and social welfare; rehabilitation of refugees; and the department for the administration of justice and the supervision of the local police forces. It will also promulgate regulations relating to the operation of these departments.

11. Security and public order in the areas of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district will be the responsibility of the Israeli authorities.

12. The Administrative Council will elect its own chairman.

13. The first session of the Administrative Council will be convened 90 days after the publication of the election results.

14. Residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district, without distinction of citizenship, including stateless residents, will be granted free choice of either Israeli or Jordanian citizenship.

15. A resident of the areas of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district who requests Israeli citizenship will be granted such citizenship in accordance with the citizenship law of the state.

16. Residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district who, in accordance with the right of free op-

tion, choose Israeli citizenship, will be entitled to vote for, and be elected to, the Knesset in accordance with the election law.

17. Residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district who are citizens of Jordan or, in accordance with the right of free choice, become citizens of Jordan, will elect and be eligible for election to the Parliament of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in accordance with the election law of that country.

18. Questions arising from the vote to the Jordanian Parliament by residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district will be clarified in negotiations between Israel and Jordan.

19. A committee will be established of representatives of Israel, Jordan, and the Administrative Council to examine existing legislation in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district; and to determine which legislation will continue in force, which will be abolished, and what will be the competence of the Administrative Council to promulgate regulations.

The rulings of the committee will be adopted by unanimous decision.

20. Residents of Israel will be entitled to acquire land and settle in the areas of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district. Arabs, residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district, who, in accordance with the free option granted them, become Israeli citizens, will be entitled to acquire land and settle in Israel.

21. A committee will be established of representatives of Israel, Jordan, and the Administrative Council to determine norms of immigration to the areas of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district. This committee will determine the norms whereby Arab and Jewish residents outside Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district will be permitted to immigrate to these areas in reasonable numbers. The rulings of the committee will be adopted by unanimous decision.

22. Residents of Israel and residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district will be assured freedom of movement and freedom of economic activity in Israel, Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district.

23. The Administrative Council will appoint one of its members to represent the council before the government of Israel for deliberation on matters of common interest, and one of its members to represent the council before the government of Jordan for deliberation on matters of common interest.

24. Israel stands by its right and its claim of sovereignty to Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district. In the knowledge that other claims exist, it proposes, for the sake of the agreement and the peace, that the question of sovereignty in these areas be left open.

25. With regard to the administration of the holy places of the three religions in Jerusalem, the government of Israel will be drawn up and submitted that will include the guarantee of freedom of access to members of all faiths to the shrines holy to them.

26. These principles will be subject to review after a five-year period.

Javits, Stone and our dear friend — to whom, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the entire Knesset of Israel I today extend best wishes for a full and speedy recovery — Senator Humphrey. In addition, a favourable assessment of this plan was expressed by former U.S. president Gerald Ford — former secretary of state Henry Kissinger, and the spokesman of the American Jewish community, Rabbi Dr. Schindler. All of them stated that the basis of the plan was its fairness.

FROM AMERICA, en route home, I

tries for the signing of a peace treaty — as was decided, instead of the expression "peace agreement," in the meeting between the two delegations in Imbailiya.

These negotiations will be conducted at a high level. The committee will be political, to sit in Jerusalem, and military, to sit in Cairo. The chairman of the committee will be the foreign minister and the defence minister of Egypt and Israel. The chairmanship of the committee will rotate. Our foreign minister will begin at the sessions of the committee in Jerusalem. The Egyptian defence minister will begin at the sessions of the military committee in

mittees will sit, they will reach agreement — and if there is an agreement it will serve as a basis for the peace treaty which, in this case, will be signed by authorized representatives of Israel and Egypt.

It may be said that at the Imbailiya meeting the two sides also agreed a joint declaration. But its publication was prevented because the two delegations did not arrive at an agreed and joint formula for the problem which we term — and justly so — the question of the Palestinian Arabs, while the Egyptians call it, in their terminology — and it is their right to use their terminology — the question of the Palestinian people. We tried, we made an effort, to

Ethiopian air raids decried as 'barbaric'

NAIROBI (UPI) — Somalia said yesterday it shot down six Ethiopian warplanes as the Ethiopians expanded its aerial assault on northern Somalia with day-bombing attacks against the towns of Berbera and the port of Berbera.

Two children were killed and 13 others wounded in the daylight raid, which Mogadishu denounced as "barbaric" and part of a "Russo-Cuban" plot against the country.

It was the first reported attack against Berbera, a major Soviet missile rehandling and communications facility until Somalia closed it down a few weeks ago.

The Somali communiques also indicated that the Ethiopians, for the first time, were now using Soviet-built fighters, shipped in crates to Addis Ababa as part of an ongoing \$500m. arms programme.

Ground forces shot down two MiG-21 fighters and an American-built F-5 warplane during the assault on Hargeisa and Berbera on Tuesday afternoon by eight Ethiopian aircraft, the communiques said.

The Ethiopians said they have been flying only F-3s, and the Somali

statement was the first report that Ethiopian MiGs were now in Mogadishu radio gave no report of damage, and it was the Soviet facility in Berbera, been hit.

The jungle of combrams masts and deep concrete — which the Soviets built at the port to the Red Sea.

The U.S. administration's Soviet presence at Berbera a for argument for construct own major military facility in the Indian Ocean on the British island of Diego Garcia.

In November, as the Soviet buildup in Ethiopia increased, po, Somalia closed all its facilities in the country, some 6,000 Russian troops renounced a treaty of friendship with Moscow.

Somalia has accused the Soviet Union of being a "puppet" of the United States, and has since then been flying only F-3s, and the Somali

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FIFTH PAGE

Two film-makers in search of a (30-year-old) baby

By CATHERINE ROSENHEIMER/Jerusalem Post Reporter

YEARS AGO this week — December 1947 — a Hagana ship flying the Turkish flag came into port with all its crew and passengers. The British authorities, recognizing the true nature of the vessel, the captain, realizing the landing would be a disaster, decided to dock openly, a banner announcing the ship to be the "Hagana Ship".

"Unafraid" was, of course, one of many such "illegal" ships which succeeded in landing their passengers into the British zone. Like those aboard the ship, many were caught as they landed, and the would-be immigrants were interned in the creation of the State in 1948.

The difference between the ship and many other ships at that time was that it was a senger, according to its credentials an American correspondent in uniform, a Hagana member, named Levin. Meyer and his wife had accompanied some of the Jewish refugees aboard the ship, documenting their escape from Nazi Europe, documenting their entry in film and words.

A film "The Illegal," completed in 1948, was the only documentary type, and has become one

of few historical records of the period, with parts of it borrowed for inclusion in many other films made at later dates.

Author Levin first came to Israel in 1925 and lived on a kibbutz where he wrote his first novel "Yehuda." Today he divides his time between his homes in Israel and the U.S. In 1948 he made his first film "My Father's House" in Israel, and it was then that he met Baruch Diner, at the time film critic of Kol Yisrael. (Levin's best known film was based on his book "Compulsion," and was an international success.) In preparation for Israel's 30th anniversary celebrations, and with the sponsorship of the Jewish Agency, Levin and Diner are now working on a sequel to "The Illegal," bringing the story up to date in a "Where are they now?" context.

Before Meyer Levin appeared on "Behind the Headlines" last Monday night, the two producers had already traced about 100 of the "Unafraid's" passengers, and visited, interviewed and filmed some 50 of them. The film is now at editing stage; however, if any of the 100 or so phone calls received in response to the TV programme, prove to be of exceptional interest, additional sequences may still be added.

They are, meanwhile, still trying to trace a baby boy born on the ship

the night before it docked in Haifa. They believe his name was Yossi Ravitz or Kravitz. His parents would have been of East European origin. Their research to date has come up with other, often contradictory, snippets of information. On the December 24, 1947, a report in "Davar" announced the birth of a baby with the family name of Karetvich, on board the ship. They received a phone call from a woman, hesitant to give information over the telephone, who said she had heard rumours that the boy had been killed in a car accident.

Meyer Levin's own son, Michael, who is the film's cameraman, recalls meeting an Israeli boy when he studied at the London Film School seven years ago, who told him he had been born aboard the "Unafraid." Not thinking that the information was pertinent at the time, he failed to record any details. Baruch Diner believes that the hardship of the ship's voyage has created a link between many of the people aboard the ship. Groups of them are concentrated in the Bat Yam and Kibbutz Le Zion areas; the large majority traced live on kibbutzim — hardly surprising, since most were members of Zionist pioneer youth movements in their countries of origin.

"What is really exceptional is the way successive generations of the

same families have remained so close," says Diner. At Kibbutz Kfar Menachem, two couples — all four ex-"Unafraid" passengers — and all their children, now married, live on the same kibbutz, — 25 souls all told. At Kibbutz Shomrat, near Acre, there are 11 founder members who travelled on the "Unafraid" — and again, it was found, they and practically all their children and grandchildren have remained on the kibbutz.

One of the most enjoyable sequences in the making of the film for Diner was a train journey from Lod to Jerusalem, with an engine driver who also arrived here aboard the "Unafraid." "The driver had learnt his profession in Russia and has such a deep love for his job to this day that I was positively jealous!"

Another man from the ship proved to be a former sergeant in the Air Force, today the general manager of one of the companies in the Israel Aircraft Industries. A picturesque sequence in the film was made in the studio pottery factory at Kfar Menachem, where many of the older kibbutz members are employed.

As far as the editing of the film goes, there is to be a strong link between the past and the present ("As we work in the cutting room we are getting new ideas all the time," says Diner.) At Kibbutz Shomrat, a meeting was filmed between the cap-

tain of the "Unafraid", Gad Lasker, today a member of Kibbutz Yagur, and his former passengers. They had never seen him before: as a Hagana officer in constant danger of being arrested by the British mandatory officials, he never had contact with the passengers so that in case of interrogation, there would be no danger of their identifying him, albeit unwillingly. (As for Meyer Levin: "Wherever we went, everyone recognized him and Teresa and there were emotional reunions, though of course he was unable to remember many of them.") Gad Lasker recalled, amidst laughter, that "in comparison with most, your ship was positively luxurious." At that point, Diner says, "we shall probably insert a flashback shot of the sleeping arrangements — four or five tiers of crude planks fixed to the walls of the cabins."

The film will be shown, within the framework of the 30th anniversary celebrations, in April, both here and abroad. Although time is getting short, Baruch Diner is still hopeful that he may be able to trace that 30-year-old baby boy born aboard the "Unafraid" (in Hebrew "Lo Tafkidanu") in December 1947. Even at this late stage, he would still include an interview with him despite the technical problems of doing so, whilst editing. If any Post volunteer information, contact Diner at 08-1234567.



Beating the Soviets at the propaganda game

LOS ANGELES LETTER/Tom Tugend

DE the Los Angeles Convention, two long lines shuffled side towards the entrance, followed the sign pointing to Soviet National Exhibition, headed toward the "Soviet Exhibit."

The main hall, visitors wear "Free Soviet Jewry" buttons at the Soviet spaceship photos of merry Russian life. One floor up, a cross-section of the city's multi-national life, many hugging free tote bags stamped with brochures, listened solemnly to descriptions of the trials of a

scenes were repeated day after day for three weeks at the Union and the local Jewish community matched propaganda presenting their views of life in the USSR since 1917 October Revolution. Although the two sides could hardly have been in contrast, both sides were me pained to avoid the face of a direct confrontation.

Russian organizers, after unsuccessfully pressuring Washington municipal officials to keep the display out, did their tight-lipped to ignore the two upstairs neighbours. For the Commission on Soviet of the Jewish Federation proclaimed warm support for American cultural exchange but offered to inform the on one aspect of Soviet life

overlooked in the downstairs exhibit. In sheer logistics, the two sides were ill-matched. The USSR display took up 10,000 sq. metres of space and carried a price tag of \$2m. (plus \$200,000 for security), outpacing the Jewish effort by 40:1 in both size and cost. The score was less lopsided, however, in terms of attendance figures — \$10,000 for the Russians, \$7,000 for the Jews — and effectiveness, partially due to Soviet misreading of American public taste and interest.

Although the Soviets brought along examples of native craftsmanship, costumes and art, these were all overwhelmed by massive models of space vehicles and hydro-electric plants and rows upon rows of semi-conductors and petro-chemicals, all backed by statistics on rising industrial and agricultural production.

Not untypical was one visitor's comment: "What can I remember about all these tubes and things? I want to see how the people live." Vladimir M. Lepekhin, director of the exhibit, tacitly admitted the error in judgment. "We did not think the Americans would be interested in seeing what the living quarters of our people looked like," he said during the concluding press conference, "but many visitors questioned the absence of exhibits depicting family life in the Soviet Union."

By contrast, the simple, almost stark display on "Soviet Jewry: Six Decades of Oppression" concentrated on large photo panels, blow-ups of letters and cartoons, movies and brief orientation talks by volunteers to trace the decline of Jewish cultural and religious expression, the struggle of the refugees and the break-up of families.

Whatever the Russian exhibit lacked in human emotion the Jewish one more than made up, to the extent that some casual visitors, looking mainly for a pleasant and free family outing, turned around after a peek at the "depressing" display.

But even minor irritants were submerged in the general euphoria and pride in what all segments of the often divided Jewish community agreed has been, in the words of one veteran critic, "the best thing the Federation has ever done."

The exhibit's organizers, who had anticipated 10,000 overflow

visitors, were not only a first introduction to Soviet Jewry, but also to any Jewish contact whatsoever.

"Are you really Jewish?" the guides were asked frequently by wide-eyed visitors.

Particularly pleasing were the daily group tours by students from Catholic and Protestant schools and the solid support of Christian clergy, who assumed all staff duties on Saturdays.

Outside the Convention Centre, alternating congregations and youth groups held daily mikvah-vigils, while evening symposia and lectures on different aspects of the Soviet Jewish experience were conducted by psychiatrists, lawyers, Yiddishists, rabbis and artists.

Given the potential for trouble and the attendant mobilization of large private and municipal security forces, there were surprisingly few incidents. The large crowds and the Soviet presence attracted pickets of all stripes, from Lithuanian, Latvian, Ukrainian and Armenian nationalists to animal lovers protesting the predations of Soviet whalers, who pushed their causes and leaflets.

About the only opportunity for police intervention was provided by Rabbi Meir Kahane and a dozen cohorts from the Jewish Defense League during a sit-in at the Russian exhibit. After a round of patriotic American songs and some shouted obscenities, Rabbi Kahane and his fellows were arrested, but released after a few hours.

HOW LONDON'S CLUBLAND SURVIVES

By JEROME BURNES

ON (Otns). — The London men's club is a unique British institution, based on the twin pillars of sex and class. Its supposedly depends more on its keeps out rather than whom in.

Clubs are now more like a flirt giving off an aura of exclusiveness while welcoming any new member, although the of exclusivity still works its

have compromised and added women as associate members. But they have either tried to separate Ladies' as or, if they are allowed into the body of the club, they are allowed into certain rooms, the bar, the library and the room. The Army and Navy or serving or retired officers, the age of whose members be much under 50, operates compromise.

men are allowed to stay in the high has over a 100 bedrooms, not invariably full," explained secretary, hastening to add "It's because all the rooms have own bathrooms, so you don't have girls meeting in the corridor anything like that."

of the original mystique of the was that it was in them that the figure of art and letters ad to govern the country. The

House of Commons was described by a character in one of Dickens' novels as "the best club in London." At one time they undoubtedly were centres of influence.

There is the story of an incident at the Beefeater before World War II, when the police, on seeing a number of elderly men coming regularly out of a certain building looking happy and convivial decided that it must be a brothel and therefore raided it. "Who are you?" demanded the officer in charge of the first man they encountered. "The Lord Chancellor," he replied, so they laughed and arrested him. The next claimed that he was the Archbishop of Canterbury and he, too, was disbelievably led away. "I suppose that you're the Prime Minister," said the officer sarcastically to the third man. "I am," replied the then Prime Minister Arthur Balfour.

Now, however, the aura of power and influence has vanished. While Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister from 1957 to 1963, was a member of six clubs, Sir Harold Wilson was only an honorary member of the Athenaeum, while the present Prime Minister, James Callaghan, belongs to none.

The way things have changed is well illustrated by the case of

Margaret Thatcher, the current leader of the Conservative opposition. Traditionally the leader of the Conservative Party is a member of the Carlton Club, which also traditionally does not admit women. After a certain amount of soul-searching, the Tory virtue of pragmatism triumphed and she was elected.

THE SITES many of the clubs occupy are among the most expensive in London, and their elegance and history cannot help but reflect on the members.

Most of the clubs have intimate connections with the great names of the past. The Athenaeum, Boodle's, Brook's and the Travellers', for example, are all Grade I on the Government's list of historic buildings.

The clubs originated as an endless distillation of that hour after dinner in polite society when the women withdrew from the table leaving the men to smoke and drink and talk about many things. Rooted in what one observer has called "the unresolved homosexuality of British society," the clubs have reacted in a variety of ways to current sexual equality.

At one end is the Arts Club, founded in 1861, which has recently come under new management and has complete equality between male and female members. At the other end is the venerable institution of White's, one of the most prestigious clubs founded in 1668.

Like every other institution the clubs have suffered from inflation and have had to do some radical rethinking. Staff salaries and heating and maintenance costs have soared in recent years and the general economic tightening has produced a corresponding drop in membership — when reviewing per-

sonal finances what more natural than to drop a club that is only used occasionally?

The clubs have met the challenge in a variety of ways. The Reform Club for instance is currently asking \$25 (£1,700) from each of its members, while the Royal Automobile Club has just announced that if it cannot raise £15m. (£1,42m.) in the next four years, then it will have to close down.

Traditionally the subscriptions paid for the overheads, and the other services paid for themselves. Now that this is no longer true, and raising subscriptions any further merely drives away members, the clubs are dependent on encouraging members to use the facilities more. As a result, catering has become more important and more professional.

A few are known to provide excellent food while most of the others provide lunch and dinner at reasonable prices. Some, like Brook's, have redecorated and so are in great demand for private parties since few restaurants can match the splendour of their nineteenth-century interiors or their old world charm.

Not many, though, have gone so far in changing with the times as has the Arts Club which now boasts of a family breakfast and a gourmet dinner complete with entertainment and a disco. But it seems to work and the membership has more than doubled in the past five years.

The continuation of the clubs can be seen as a charming survival of a vanished age or as a pathetic relic of all that was wrong with the Empire. But the clubs have always been the special haven of older men and it seems likely that some of the hejane young men of today will welcome the unbroken tranquility of the smoking room in their declining years, even if the wife is sharing the neighbouring armchair.

An element of surprise

MUSIC
Yohanan Boehm

The Tuehinger ensemble is a particularly well-trained and disciplined group, which can appear alongside experienced professional bodies with honours. The choir from Hartlepool tried to compensate its limited number of singers (80) with forced dynamics, unnecessarily favouring the few sopranos instead of developing a balanced and better supported sound from all choristers. These qualities were apparent in the large choir from Transvaal, South Africa (50), which was given two spots in the hall and offered some of their folksong settings, spreading out later to a Copland song plus "Hava Nagila" and a Zulu tune. The 35 girls from Glasgow, Scotland, were led by a deeply involved lady conductor (or is it conductress?) and gave a pleasantly satisfying performance.

THE MOMENTUM of the proceedings slowed down somewhat with the presentation of Pergolesi's "Stabat Mater." It is most questionable to include such a slow-moving, sad-sounding — though very beautiful — composition 45 minutes long in a Marathon like this one.

The "Cantata Domine" Boys Choir from Belgium was marvelous, as the children are trained in a vocal tradition of mellow sound and

noteworthy perfect balance. The Tuehinger students gave excellent support in the orchestral accompaniment, and Israeli singers Gila Yaron and Mira Zakai sang their solos most beautifully.

The audience's favourite beyond doubt was the Church Choir from Akranee, Iceland, whose 80 members exhibited spirit and sang with lovely rich and warm voices. Everybody would have loved to hear more of their singing but the prolonged applause did not weaken the emcee's determination to go on with the show, as many groups waited their turns.

A small choir from Norrköping, Sweden, partly accompanied by two flutes and a bassoon, followed with some beautiful arrangements of old Christmas carols and several charming Swedish songs, leading up to a spirited performance of a jazzy "What a Day!" in a rhythmically precise and vocally most rewarding execution. (They were scheduled to appear by themselves at the Music Centre in Ein Karem, and I made a point of hearing them again — review to come.)

The traditional inclusion of Handel's "The Messiah" in a Christmas programme suffered this time from the severe handicap that it started very late and apparently had to be cut drastically to a few excerpts. The Baylor University choir from Waco, Texas, and their soloists were so well prepared, and the Tuehinger strings (plus some wind players and timpani from the Jerusalem Symphony) were so alert that the renditions passed smoothly without mishaps, despite the conductor who seemed at a loss about tempi and entries. The work deserves a bigger and better performance, probably outside a marathon of these proportions.

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